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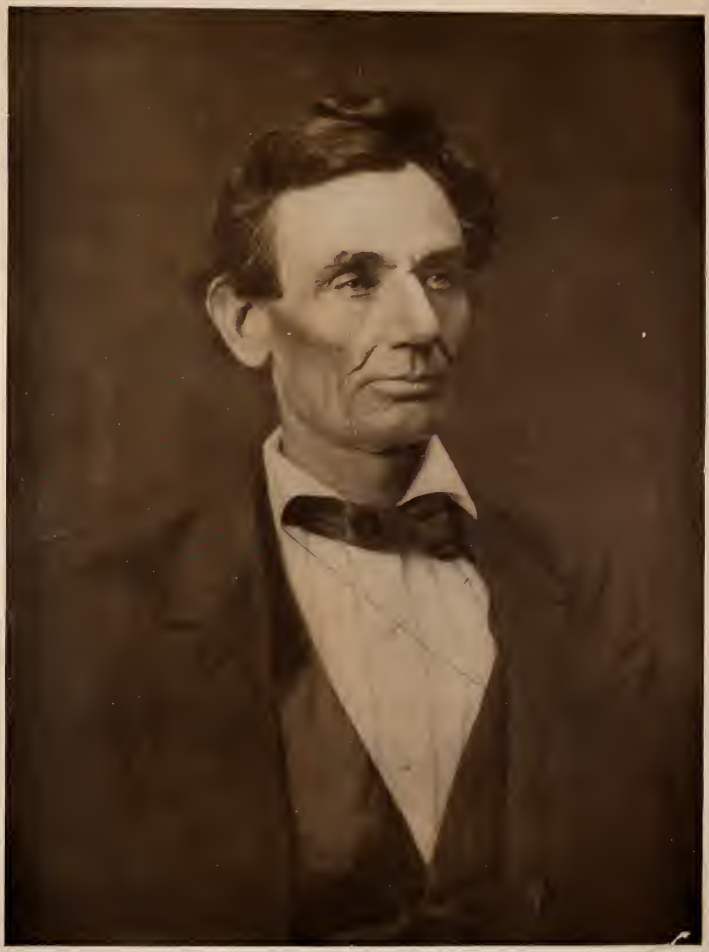
LIFE OF LINCOLN TOLD IN PICTURES



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Portraits of Lincoln

In February, 1860

During Douglas Debate

Summer of 1860

Lincoln in 1864

Lincoln in 1860

Earliest Portrait, age 37

Last Portrait, Apr. 9, 1865

Lincoln in War Time

Life-Mask: Volk 1860

In Cabinet Room: Brady

President-elect

Lincoln in 1856

Lincoln, 1863 or 1864

Interesting Portrait

In 1858 at Macomb

Lincoln in 1858

Made Early in 1865

Life-Mask: Volk 1860

Abraham Lincoln

Day after Nomination

Lincoln in 1863: Brady

Portrait Sent to Speed

Lincoln in 1859

Lincoln Early in 1861

Taken 1857 at Urbana

Lincoln in 1864: Brady

Lincoln's first Half Dollar

Lincoln Borrows Every Book in New Salem

Lincoln and the "Clary Grove Boys"

Lincoln as a Rail-splitter

Carrying the Corn-crib Post

Abe Lincoln Shows up in Morning

The Killing of Lincoln's Grandfather, 1786

The Listening Boy Hears the Wonderful Story

Funeral of Lincoln's Mother

Removal of Lincoln Family from Kentucky to Indiana

Abe Lincoln as an Ox-Driver—Removal to Illinois

Lincoln's Wrestle with Armstrong

Lincoln Learning Arithmetic

Lincoln—Clerk in Offutt's Store

Making a Camp for the Night

Lincoln—a Great Reader

Lincoln Working by the Firelight

Early Incidents in the Life of Lincoln

IN 1781 OR 1782, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the future President, emigrated with his family from Virginia to Kentucky. Life in the West was at that time one of great hardships and perils, and hardly more than a year after the removal, Lincoln was shot by an Indian in ambush and fell dead before the eyes of his three little sons. The boys grew up with an inveterate hatred for the second, would often relate the story of the red men, and Thomas, the father of Abraham, constantly murder to his little son. When "Abe" was seven years old, his father set out with the family for the trackless wilds of southern Indiana. All the meagre possessions of the family were packed on two harrowed horses, and Thomas Lincoln went ahead to cut a way for them through the dense wilderness. It took three days to accomplish the journey of eighteen miles to their new home, and at night the little family was obliged to camp in the wilderness, all sharing in the labour of cutting wood and preparing the scanty food. When Abraham was ten years old, his mother died. He had been deeply attached to her, and her memory never faded from his heart. Abe's first letter was written to a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, begging him to come and preach a sermon over the grave. The preacher contented, though it meant a long journey for him, and almost a year later, held a service over the lonely grave in the forest. Thomas Lincoln married again, and in 1830 the family removed to Illinois. The family and all its belongings were drawn by an ox-team, and Abe drove the team. There were difficult roads and bridges, and the journey was a difficult one. The boy Lincoln was accustomed to hard manual work on the farm, but he now knew with hard manual work on the farm, but his every spare moment was spent over his books. At night, by the light of blazing pine knots, he could be seen sprawled out on the floor, absorbed in study. To practise his arithmetic he would write his sums in charcoal on a shovel, scraping them off when they had been worked out. He had read very few books, but what he had were good, and he read and reread them, committing long passages to memory. There were no libraries, and the boy had to depend upon the good-nature of the neighbors for reading matter, borrowing every volume in the vicinity. He would walk miles to borrow some book of which he had heard. Although so devoted to study, Lincoln was fond of out-door life and sports and was the champion wrestler of the neighborhood. When he was twenty-one years old, and in Illinois, Abe helped to plough fifteen acres and split most of the rails used to build a fence around the land. While he was employed as a clerk in a store in New Salem, Lincoln's employer boasted so much of his clerk's strength and skill that a certain rough, swaggering youths, known as the "Clary's Grove Boys," determined to humiliate him, and arranged a meeting between him and their champion, Armstrong. To their great chagrin, Abe defeated Armstrong, and thus compelled the respect and admiration of all of them.

Lincoln's early life was a varied one, and his occupations were numerous. He earned his first half-dollar by transporting two travellers and their luggage on board a river steamer by means of a little flatboat he had built himself. Many stories are told of his scrupulous honesty. Once, as he was closing the store for the night, he discovered that he had given a woman a few ounces more tea than was due her. He could not rest until he had gone to her house, which was at some distance, and restored the small amount to her. Even at that time, among those ignorant country people, Lincoln was singled out as a man with a remarkable future. One woman, a customer in the store where he was clerk, is even reported to have predicted that he would become President.

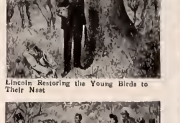
In spite of his hard work as a "farm hand," Lincoln found opportunity for study, and was rarely to be seen without a book in his hand. When the call came for volunteers for the Black Hawk War, Lincoln was one of the first to volunteer, and although absolutely ignorant of military matters, was elected captain of a company. His formation of war did not bring him within sight of the enemy, but he had one adventure which was a poor, half-starved Indian who wandered into the camp one day seeking aid. He carried a letter of recommendation, but the men appeared to distrust him, and wished to hang him as a spy. Only the determined intervention of the strong-armed and resolute captain saved the unfortunate old savage from death. Lincoln showed the same kindness of heart to animals. He was once seen to dismount from his horse and tenderly replace some little nestlings in the nest from which they had fallen. On another occasion, when "riding the circuit," he noticed a pig, struggling in a slough of mud. The kind-hearted young man's first impulse was to rescue the animal, but recollecting that he was wearing his best suit of clothes, he decided to ride on. The voice of the poor animal haunted him, however, and after having proceeded a few miles, spoke or so, he was obliged to return and save it. Being one of the most learned persons in the village of New Salem, Lincoln was made postmaster, and served for a term in this capacity, carrying the letters to the boxes in his hat. In 1828 he made an adventurous voyage down the river to New Orleans as "bow hand" on a flat boat, having charge of the forward oar. In New Orleans he had his first glimpse of human slavery, and his sense of justice revolted at the sight. "Boys," he said to his companions, "let's get away from this. If ever I get a chance to hit that thing (meaning slavery) I'll hit it hard." The trip was successful, and on his return to New Salem Lincoln, perhaps for the world, Lincoln felt his ambition becoming awakened. He had read a number of law books, and began to become a lawyer. He would go off into the woods alone and practise making speeches, arguing his cases and talking eagerly to himself. There are many instances of his ready gift of humour. One day he and a certain judge began to joke about truthful horses, and the judge declared that no one could ever get the better of him in such an affair. Lincoln said that he was sure he could, so it was agreed that the next day they were to exchange horses, and the one who got the worst horse was to be the loser. At the appointed time the judge appeared leading a fine, well-conditioned, sharp-eyed animal ever seen in those parts. When Lincoln arrived, however, the on-lookers shouted with laughter, for over his shoulder he was carrying a saw-horse. After gravely examining the horse brought by the judge, Lincoln confessed himself beaten.

Captain Lincoln Defending the Indian

Lincoln Restoring the Young Birds to Their Nest

Lincoln as a Farm Hand

Lincoln and the "Mired" Pig



Lincoln in the Horse Trade

Abraham Dressed in His Best

"A Lincoln Postmaster"

Little "Abe" and the Soldier

A Shooting Match on the Border

Abraham was the Champion Wrestler

Lincoln on Trip to New Orleans

Abraham Always Ready to Speak

Lincoln at the Slave Market in New Orleans

Young Lincoln as a "Bow-Hand"

Lincoln and Berry Store in 1895

Bowling Green House

Lincoln's Indiana Home

"Lincoln" Log Cabin, at Goose Nest Prairie

The Crawford Well

Lincoln's Home at New Salem

Home of Lincoln's Grandfather

The Crawford House

Edwards Residence where Lincoln was Married

The Globe Tavern, Springfield

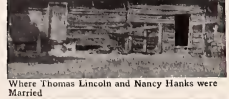
The Lincoln Log Cabin at Farmington, Ill.

Where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were Married

Glover House, Ottawa, Ill.

First Presbyterian Church, Springfield

Lincoln Farm in Indiana



Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln's Home, Springfield, Illinois

Buildings and Favorite Haunts Associated with Lincoln's Life

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S grandfather, for whom he was named, came from Virginia and was one of the pioneer settlers in the wilderness of Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, took up a tract of land near the present city of Louisville, and built a fort there. He was murdered by an Indian, and after his death his youngest son, Thomas, grew up adopting the trade of his adoption—that of a carpenter—and married Nancy Hanks at the house of Richard Berry near Beechland, Kentucky. Two years later they moved to a farm near Hodgenville on the Big South Fork of Nolin's Creek. It was a miserable place, with thin unproductive soil, the only attraction of which was a fine spring of water flushed by a little grove, which caused it to be called "Rock Spring Farm." The cabin was of the rudest sort, with a single room, one window, a big fireplace, and a huge outside chimney. In this cabin Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and here spent the first four years of his childhood. In 1813, the family moved to a more comfortable home on Knob Creek, three miles from Hodgenville. In this creek Lincoln spent much fished, and the only incident of the War of 1812 that Lincoln recalled in later life was his seeing fish to soldiers whom he met on the road, because his mother had said everybody should be good to the soldiers. When Abraham was seven, his father removed with his family to Indiana, about a mile and a half east of Gentryville. Here he built a log cabin fourteen feet square, which at first had no doors or windows.

Abraham's early life was spent in hard labor, and from the time he was able to work a man's work. He cared little for books, except those of history, which was the chief recreation of the boys of his age, and no attraction for him.

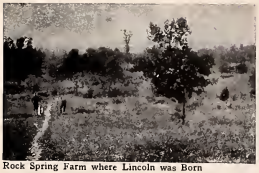
At a boy Abraham Lincoln "lived out" and worked for twenty-five cents a day, which was paid to his father. He worked by the day for several months on the farm of Josiah Crawford, and his salary was "hired girl" for Mrs. Crawford. Lincoln cut down timber and helped to build fences, barns and many other things about the Crawford place. There is a well in a field near the Crawford house which is pointed out to sightseers as one which Lincoln helped to dig. When he was sixteen, he operated a ferry boat at times, and was in charge of a small steam-propelled passenger across the Ohio River. This gave him an opportunity to earn the first money that he could claim as his own.

In March, 1830, the Lincoln family moved to the Sangamon country in Southern Illinois. Here they built a log cabin, and made sufficient rails to fence ten acres of ground. The Lincolns did not remain long in the house on the bluffs overlooking The Sangamon River. The father moved three times, and finally bought a tract of land near Farmington, Coles County, where he lived until his death in 1851, long enough to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing his son one of the foremost men in the State. The son survived him, and her famous step-son, Abraham Lincoln, provided for her to the end of his life. He paid her a visit in February, 1861, before he started for his inauguration and she had a presentiment then that she would never see him again.

In 1831 Lincoln attained his majority. Before the age of 21, according to the custom of the country, his earnings had all been given to his father, but now he started out for himself. He became a clerk in New Salem, weighing out groceries and tending a grist-mill. The latter occupation he enjoyed, as it gave him more time to read. His amicable venture with Berry ended in failure, the Lincoln and Berry store was closed, and the giving of his notes to Lincoln found himself loaded with obligations which he afterwards laughingly called "The National Debt." During this period of struggle he was appointed postmaster. His duties were very light, and he applied himself diligently to the study of law. He boarded with a Bowling Green family, whose cabin was half a mile north of New Salem. Here he met for the first time "Dick" Yates, then a college student, who was later to become the great "War Governor." Among his acquaintances was a blue-eyed girl named Anne Rutledge, whom he saw frequently and with whom he spent many evenings upon the tavern steps, and whom in the lanes of the neighborhood. They were to be married, but she died before his return to the bar, but she left ill and died. Lincoln's sorrow was so intense that his friends feared suicide. He recovered his spirits, resumed his law studies and politics, removed to Springfield, and became a law partner of John T. Stuart, one of the leading attorneys of the State, taking an active part in the social affairs of the State capital.

In the midst of this political and social activity of the capital, came Miss Mary Todd of Kentucky, to visit the wife of Ninian W. Edwards, one of the three commissioners to locate the Legislature. She received attentions from many, but she preferred Lincoln, and in spite of the protests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, who were familiar with his hopeless pecuniary circumstances, they became engaged. On the 4th of November, 1842, they were married at the residence of Mr. Edwards, the brother-in-law of the bride. Lincoln took his bride to board at the Globe Tavern, where, he wrote a friend, the charges were four dollars a week for both. He formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan, and the eminence of his partner brought to the firm much lucrative practice. Mrs. Lincoln soon tired of the monotony of the earliest important essay he furnished a modest frame house on Eighth Street in an unfashionable part of Springfield, which was his only home.

Sangamon River, above New Salem


Rock Spring Farm where Lincoln was Born

Mouth of Anderson Creek, where Lincoln kept the Ferry-boat

The Old Swimming Hole

Sangamon River, below New Salem

Well, where Lincoln First Saw Ann Rutledge

The Lover's Path at New Salem

Road at New Salem

Around the Bend, above New Salem

Buckthorn Valley, where Lincoln Worked and Hunted

Anderson Creek Ferry

Rock Spring on the Rock Spring Farm

The New Salem Mill

The Creek near Lincoln's Birthplace

Court House at Clinton, Ill.

Lincoln and Logan's Office

Stuart and Lincoln's Office

Court House at Danville, Ill.

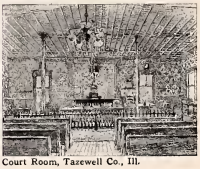
Old Court House, Lincoln, Ill.

The Bridge in Lincoln's Famous Bridge Case

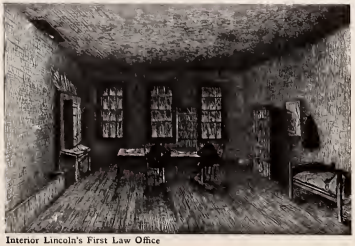
Lincoln Reading Law at New Salem

Lincoln Refusing Legal Cases

Old Court House, Metamora, Ill.


Court Room, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Court House at Paris, Ill.


Interior Lincoln's First Law Office

Court Week on the Eighth Circuit

Lincoln as a Lawyer

In 1831 Lincoln formed a partnership with a certain Berry and opened a grocery store in New Salem. This proved to be an unfortunate partnership, for Berry drank all the profits and Lincoln devoted himself to the study of law. The neglected business soon "winked out," and Lincoln was forced to work in the fields as a farm hand to pay off his debts. About this time he was appointed postmaster and assistant surveyor. His duties widened his circle of acquaintances, and he was elected to the State Legislature in 1837. At the close of his second term, he moved to Springfield, and formed a partnership with Major Stuart, a man of some importance. His office was situated in Hoffman's Row (now 109 North Fifth Street), over what was then the County Court House. The appointments were meagre. The furniture consisted of a roughly-made table, a few chairs, a lounge, a bench, and an old wood-stove. The library comprised some twenty-five books arranged on clumsy board shelves nailed against the wall. In this bare, unrevising office Lincoln passed much of his time in the succeeding four years, working by day and sometimes at night, and sleeping on the old lounge, covered with a buffalo robe. The record of Lincoln's practise with Stuart is scanty and unsatisfactory. The cases were numerous but not very lucrative.

Lincoln's professional life dated from his association with Judge Logan, who possessed a genius for developing legal talents. He believed Lincoln had in him the making of an able lawyer. Until he came under Judge Logan's influence, Lincoln had been in the habit of reading his cases with no preparation but his cases, and relied on his wits and the inspiration of the moment to carry the jury with him. He began to adopt his partner's methods, studied both sides of a question, and thus became a formidable opponent. Logan possessed one of the most extraordinary legal minds in the country and exerted a great influence over Lincoln, it required great courage on the part of Lincoln to sever this connection, but Lincoln was naturally independent, and it did not accord with his nature to remain as a position of dependence longer than was necessary. His third partner was William Henry Herndon, a young attorney who accepted with eagerness the opportunity of a junior partnership with Lincoln. After Lincoln returned from Congress, in 1848, the firm of Lincoln and Herndon again started in business. The furnishings of their office were few and inexpensive, and the library contained but few books. The bookcase, chair, and sidecard from this office he at one time belonged to the Lincoln Memorial Collection of Chicago, but later were in the Lincoln collection of Colonel Lambert, of Philadelphia. They were destroyed by fire on June 4, 1906.

Illinois in 1849 was divided into nine judicial districts, each presided over by a judge who travelled from one county-seat to another within his jurisdiction. The judges were continually on their round, followed by the members of the local bar, for the early days there was a total absence of formality in the proceedings of the court, and Judge John Dodds, of Tazewell County, in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Washington County, and the Sheriff usually heralded his Honor by singing out, "Come in, boys. Our Juba is again to hold Court." The Judges in those days were obliged to make their journeys on horseback, and were accompanied by a company of lawyers. Before his election to Congress Lincoln was among the number who frequently accompanied the Honorable Samuel H. Treat, who presided over the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the big leather saddle-bags which carried the lawyer's papers and belongings are now in the Lincoln Memorial Hall of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois. There were some fourteen counties in the Eighth Circuit, and the county seats were not thickly populated towns. Each of these settlements usually clustered round a public square, in the centre of which stood the court house, a substantial building of brick or stone. The square was fenced off from the high road by rows of wooden posts, and teams of all sorts ranged the fence during court week. Business and pleasure demanded the attendance of the whole county on court days, and shelter for the horses was frequently unobtainable. The taverns were unable to accommodate the visitors and the lawyers were often obliged to sleep anywhere they could. On Lincoln's return from Congress, Judge David Davis presided over the Eighth Circuit. He knew and appreciated Lincoln as a lawyer. Lincoln probably had more business during 1849 and 1850 than any other man on the Eighth Circuit. Davis' services were in constant demand, and he was the only man who could be relied upon to take a case in any of the counties comprising the Circuit, as he alone covered the entire route. He practised at the court houses at Metamora, which is now used as a town hall, and the court room in Tazewell County, used for sessions of the Circuit Court. The old court house at Lincoln, the county seat of Logan County—which Lincoln said "was named after he was"—burned several years ago.

Lincoln was conceded to be, by many, the best all-round jury lawyer of his day in Illinois. He not only put the simply and clearly, but took the jurors into his confidence, and made them feel in seeing the real point and strength steadily at it from the beginning of the trial to the end. Leonard Sweet said "his adversary would wake up and find himself beaten." Lincoln was also an excellent cross-examiner, in that he never asked an unnecessary question. The Hon. James T. Hoblit, of Logan County, is probably the only man now living who was cross-examined as a witness by Lincoln and he says, "I shall never forget my experience with him. In the early days there were no official shorthand writers in the courts. Each lawyer kept his own notes of the testimony and these, together with the memoranda of the judge, were entered in the minutes, formed the official court record. There is one address to the jury by Lincoln which was taken in shorthand by the Honorable Robert R. Hitt, the first stenographer in Illinois, and that was the address in the famous Rock Island Bridge case, which was called in September, 1857, at Chicago. The case was left to involve the future of western commerce and people journeyed to Chicago from all over the West. Abraham Lincoln's place in the legal circle of Illinois has never been clearly defined. The ordinary impression is that, though he was a faithful and trusted lawyer, he never rose to first rank in his profession. An examination of the reports of the Illinois Supreme Court shows him to have been one of the leading lawyers of his State.

James Sweet

Judge John Reynolds

Meditation

James T. Hoblit

Robert R. Hitt

W. H. Herndon

Samuel H. Treat

John T. Stuart

Judge Lawrence Weldon

Horace White

General James Shields

Judge David Davis

Stephen T. Logan

Speaking to the People

Marker for the Quincy Debate

Charleston, Ill., Fair Grounds

Brewster House, 1860, Freeport, Ill.

Corner of City Hall, Alton, Ill.

College Building, Galesburg, Ill.

Public Square at Ottawa

Fourth Street, Quincy, 1860

Old Quincy House, Quincy, Ill.

Hall of Representatives, Springfield

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate

THE famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas opened at Ottawa on the 21st of August, 1858. The two men began a canvass of the State together, each speaking from the same platform, and each having a certain length of time allotted to him in which to speak. The meetings excited wide spread interest in the State and were attended by enthusiastic crowds. The opponents presented a remarkable physical and mental contrast. Douglas, the "Little Giant," as he was called, was short and beny, polished in his manner, brilliant and self-confident. Lincoln, on the other hand, was very tall, ungainly, awkward and homely, and speaking with a certain dry brusqueness and simplicity that was entirely his own. Douglas, like Lincoln, but the latter never lost his temper with his irascible antagonist. During the fifth debate, held at Galesburg on the 7th of October, Douglas closed his speech with a bitter attack on Lincoln's career, saying that he had tried everything and failed. "There is just one thing the judge forgot to relate," retorted Lincoln; "he says I sold liquor over a counter. He forgot to tell you that, while I was on one side of the counter, the judge was always on the other." During the fourth debate, at Charleston, it soon became evident that Lincoln was "getting the best" of it. His reply to Douglas was so vigorous, so clear, that it astonished all the other lead-ers. Douglas himself could see that he was losing ground, and he became more and more impatient. In the midst of his adversary's powerful speech, he held out his watch, crying: "Sit down, Lincoln, sit down; your time is up." "Yes," cried some one in the audience, "anyone can see that he (meaning Douglas) has had enough."

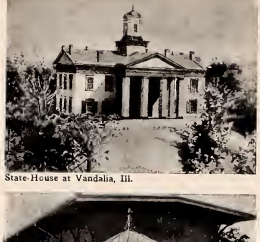
The entire State of Illinois was traversed by the two debaters; the first meeting took place at Ottawa, about seventy-five miles southwest of Chicago, on August 21, the second at Freeport, near the Wisconsin boundary, on August 27th; the third in the extreme southern part of the State, at Jonesboro, on September 15th; the fourth at Charleston, one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Jonesboro, on the 18th of September; the fifth, sixth and seventh in the central part of the State, at Galesburg, October 7th; at Quincy, October 13th, and at Alton, October 15th. An average of 10,000 people attended each debate, and the enthusiasm was unparalleled. In the election Lincoln's side received a majority of five thousand on the popular vote, but the arrangements of the districts brought a few more Democrats than Republicans into the Legislature, and Douglas was re-elected to the Senate.

Stephen A. Douglas

Lincoln and Douglas Meeting at Galesburg, Ill., October 7, 1858

The Dedication of the Freeport Marker, 1903

Scene in Lincoln-Douglas Debate



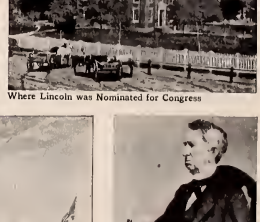
State House at Vandalia, Ill.

The Chapman House, Charleston, Ill.

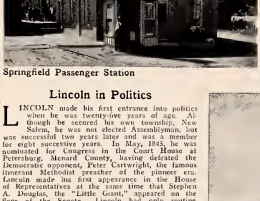
Old State House, Springfield, Ill.

N. B. Judd

Rev. Peter Cartwright

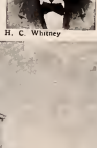


Where Lincoln was Nominated for Congress



Springfield Passenger Station

Joseph Medill



H. C. Whitney

Lincoln in Politics

LINCOLN made his first entrance into politics when he was twenty-five years of age. Although he secured his own township, New Salem, he was not elected Assemblyman, but was successful two years later and was a member for eight successive years. In May, 1846, he was nominated for Congress in the Court House at Petersburg, Menard County, having defeated the Democratic opponent, Peter Cartwright, the famous itinerant Methodist preacher of the pioneer era. Lincoln made his first appearance in the House of Representatives at the same time that Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant," appeared on the floor of the Senate. Lincoln had only routine work in Congress, but never ceased to work for the abolition of slavery from the District of Columbia. Lincoln was a Whig, opposed to the Mexican War and introduced into Congress the famous "Spot Resolutions," which were submitted to President Polk, but were never answered by him. From 1849 to 1854 Lincoln gave his entire time to his legal profession, and politics received from him only the attention which any public spirited citizen should give. He kept close watch upon Federal, State, and local affairs, but was losing his inclination for politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (May, 1854) aroused him as he had never been before. His earnestness surprised his friends, and they called upon him to meet Stephen A. Douglas, who spoke in Springfield, October, 1854. This was the beginning of the series of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which proved Lincoln to be the leader in Illinois against the extension of slavery. Lincoln was a delegate to the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, May 29, 1856, and his speech electrified the audience, making him a national figure. This prominence was strengthened by his masterly speeches in a series of debates (1858) with Stephen A. Douglas, which were held in seven of the nine Congressional districts. He was also mentioned in connection with Seward and MacLean as a possible nominee for the Presidency by the Republican party. The Republican National Convention was held in Chicago on May, 1860, in a large temporary wooden building, called "The Wigwam," which seated ten thousand persons. The chair occupied by the chairman of the convention was donated by Michigan, as the first chair made in that State. It was an arm chair of the most primitive description, the seat was dug out of an immense log and mounted on large rockers. Norman B. Judd had charge of Lincoln's canvass, but there had been no organization on his part, and he nominated Abraham Lincoln as candidate for President of the United States, after the name of William H. Seward had been placed, as had been presented by Joseph Medill, of The Chicago Tribune, reported and advocated the nomination of Lincoln. On the third ballot Abraham Lincoln was nominated President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice President. During the summer and fall of 1860, Lincoln received his many visitors in the old State House at Springfield, which had been built after the removal of the capitol from Vandalia. It was largely through Mr. Lincoln's influence that the capitol had been removed; the old State House at Vandalia now being used as a Court House.

After his election Lincoln maintained a policy of silence, but studied carefully the political conditions of the country and deeply regretted the attitude of the South toward Secession. In February, 1861, he visited his father, John Hanks and his mother, passing a night with Colonel Chapman at his home in Charleston and driving the following morning to Farmington to spend a day with his step-mother. On the morning of February 11th he started with Mrs. Lincoln and their children on the memorable journey to Washington for his inauguration as President, accompanied by about one hundred of his friends and neighbors to the passenger station of the Great Western Railway. Lincoln yielded to the sadness which he felt and made a pathetic farewell address to his friends. On the way to Washington people everywhere assembled at the stations to greet Lincoln, who made his appearance and spoke to them if the train stopped for any length of time. He replied with tears and smiles to the greetings which everywhere met him.

The "Wigwam," Chicago, where Lincoln was Nominated

William H. Seward

Hannibal Hamlin

Lincoln in Early Campaigns

Lincoln Leaving Springfield

Chair occupied by Chairman of Republican Convention

"On the Circuit,"—an Old-Time Court House

The Black Hawk

Mary S. Owens

Joshua F. Speed and Wife

Lincoln Raising Flag at Independence Hall, Philadelphia

THE illustrations in this supplement are reproduced from the publication, "American History Told in Pictures," an exhaustive collection of 1000 views, pictorially describing the great events and leading participants in American History from the Discovery of the Continent to the present time, and printed on cards 5x7 inches with descriptive text on reverse side of each card. The illustrated cards will be found to be invaluable in the teaching of history in the public schools. Sample cards, Catalogue of subjects, and other information concerning this publication will be cheerfully furnished on application to Illustrated Supplement Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York.

Lincoln Telling Stories

Lincoln Presented with Pair Stockings

Lincoln and Old Time Acquaintance

Lincoln in the Black Hawk War

Lincoln in the White House

AT noon of March 4, 1861, President Buchanan escorted Abraham Lincoln to the Capitol for the inauguration. Senator Baker introduced him to the vast assemblage which had gathered to witness the ceremony, and from the platform on the east portico of the Capitol, Lincoln, surrounded by his wife and children, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, delivered his inaugural address. His former political opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, stood behind Mrs. Lincoln, holding the President's hat. At the close of the speech, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney, and Lincoln was now the supreme one, purely political, excluding no possible friends, no personal adherents, and so the fact there was not one with whom he had confidential relations. The members were Seward, Chase, Bates, Welles, Smith, Blair and Cameron, the last of whom was later replaced by Edward M. Stanton; the ablest representatives of every faction of the new Republican party.

During the Lincoln administration there was little social life in the White House, except the few state dinners and public receptions such as were required by his official position. It was an epoch of seriousness too intense to leave room for much gayety. Lincoln enjoyed the great public receptions, with the crowds of people filing past him to shake hands. He was easily accessible to every one, and during the early months of the war a bothersome appeal or argument was frequently failed to strike him. A multitude of authentic anecdotes are told to show Lincoln's kindness of heart and his disposition to relieve the distress of those who came to him with stories of wrong or sorrow. Once a delegation of prohibitionists came to him and insisted that the reason the Union forces did not win was because the soldiers drank whiskey and this brought the curse of the Lord upon them. Lincoln replied that he considered that very unfair on the part of the Lord, because the Southerners drank worse whiskey and more of it than the Northerners. One of the telegraph operators at the War Department relates that the President sent three despatches during the winter of 1862, and read the despatches. Lincoln made the War Department his telegraph office; his lounging place, and although the office was crowded and inconvenient, especially for Mrs. Lincoln, he would not leave it. It was on this room that Lincoln began to draft the Emancipation Proclamation, because he could work more quietly there than at the White House. In midsummer of 1862 he determined upon the adoption of the emancipation policy, and without consultation with, or knowledge of, the Cabinet, he prepared the original draft of the proclamation on the gallery of the White House which overlooks the Potomac. He called a Cabinet meeting on a Sunday morning during the first part of August, 1862. All were present when the proclamation was read by Lincoln. Every man was pledged to confidence, and the secret was so well kept that the public had no knowledge of his intentions. Secretary Seward suggested that the issue be postponed until it could be supported by military victory. So it was decided, Lincoln with great reluctance put the draft aside, awaiting the victory, which did not come until the battle of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Lincoln finished the second draft of the proclamation, called a Cabinet meeting, and on the 22nd of September it was published, to take effect the first of January, 1863. On that day he signed "Abraham Lincoln" to the Emancipation Proclamation.

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Miscellaneous Incidents

BLACK HAWK was a famous chief of the Sacs, who had given much trouble to the settlers along the east bank of the Mississippi, in Illinois. The Indians, in accordance with a treaty, had gone west of the river, but they claimed that the white men had treated them badly, and were extremely discontented. In May, 1832, Black Hawk, at the head of a band composed of some fourteen hundred warriors, crossed the river in the northern part of the State, and proceeded upstream. A call was sent to the State militia, and Abraham Lincoln was one of the first to enlist. Although he knew little or nothing of military matters, he was elected captain of his company by popular vote. "The unsought honor, the best elective office he ever held," gave Lincoln great pleasure. He never had so much as a glimpse of the enemy, however, and the campaign against Black Hawk was soon ended.

Mary S. Owens was a handsome and brilliant Kentucky girl, whom a married sister desired to marry to Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln paid her marked attentions, which she accepted graciously, but, acutely conscious of his defects in education, manner and physical appearance, Lincoln was half-hearted in his courtships, and many misunderstandings arose, putting an end to the incipient romance.

Joshua Speed, of Kentucky, was Lincoln's closest friend, though he not only lived on a slave State, but favored slavery. Even this fundamental difference of opinion could not destroy the friendship of the two men. At the time of Speed's engagement to the young lady whom he later married, Lincoln wrote him encouraging and helpful letters, and Speed reciprocated in double on the matter. He made frequent visits to the Speeds and always held them in the highest esteem.

There are many stories of Lincoln's unfailing good-nature and kindness. One day, when he was President, an old lady came to see him in the White House. She was from the country and had come expressly to present Lincoln with a pair of stockings a yard long which she had knitted herself. Nothing but unfeigned delight to laugh, Lincoln held the stockings in his hands, and assured her that he would keep them, saying, with a twinkle in his eyes, that he was sure he should not be able to find any others like them. He was always glad to greet any of his former acquaintances and friends from the West, and received them with a cordial familiarity that at once put them at ease. Dennis Hanks once came to visit him at the White House, brushed by the porter, and strode into the room where the President sat, saying, "Hello, Abe; how are you?" Well," cried the President, and welcomed his old friend heartily, sat down to talk over old times with him.

On his way to Washington, to be inaugurated, Lincoln went to Philadelphia, where he was scheduled to raise the flag over Independence Hall. He was escorted to a platform in front of the building, and before pulling the cord, made a short but very earnest and forcible speech.

A Humorous Incident

The Inauguration of President Lincoln

The First Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln Receiving Visitors

Lincoln Replying to Protests of Delegation

Lincoln's Cabinet

White House in Lincoln's Time

Reception in East Room of White House in 1865

Reading of Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln in War Department Telegraph Office

Sarah Bush Lincoln

The Lincoln Family

Lincoln and "Tad" Lincoln about 1864

Mary Todd Lincoln

Tad Lincoln

Willie Lincoln

Lincoln and Family

IN 1840 Lincoln married Miss Mary Todd, a vivacious and attractive young lady, who made him an affectionate and loyal wife. She was a Kentuckian, and very much attached to her Southern kindred; it was said that "the battle line crossed the very hearthstone of the President's home." On one occasion when she had to open a grand ball in honor of the Union victory at Shiloh, one of her brothers lay dead on that battlefield, wearing the Confederate uniform. They had four children, one of whom, Edward Baker Lincoln, born in 1846, died in infancy. When Lincoln first entered the White House, Robert, the eldest son, was a student at Harvard, and Willie and Tad, aged eleven and seven, were just seven years old, were their father's constant companions. He was devoted to these two boys; nothing they did appeared to annoy him, and he had unlimited indulgence for their escapades. In February, 1862, Willie died, and the President suffered the most intense and lasting grief. For weeks he could not reconcile himself to his bitter loss, and when, in time, his sorrow became less keen, his love seemed concentrated upon Tad. Father and son were constantly together, and no time or place was too sacred from the boy. He was free to interrupt his father on any occasion, even during a Cabinet meeting, and he was a hearty, happy, lovable little fellow, sadly passionately attached to his father. Many times each day the President was engaged with one of his Cabinet Ministers in an important affair, Tad burst into the room, sobbing with rage and grief. His pet turkey was about to be killed. "The President of the United States, pausing in the midst of his business, took a card, and wrote on it an order of reprieve." At times, the impetuosity of the boy irritated those around him, but the President, burdened as he was with care and anxiety, was never known to lose his temper. Tad survived his father, dying at the age of eighteen, after the family had left Washington. Robert was the only one who lived to manhood. Several years after the death of his father he was appointed Secretary of War, and served under President Garfield and President Arthur. The years he spent in the White House was more simple than that of many private families, and characterized by sincere and deep affection. One of the persons to whom Lincoln was most attached was his step-mother, Sarah Bush Lincoln. She survived him by several years, and had the great pleasure of witnessing the eminence of the boy whom she had always believed in and loved. During the hard years of his early life she had encouraged his fondness for study and done whatever lay in her power to help him. He always spoke of her with respect and gratitude.

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Lincoln and the Army

AT THE commencement of the war, General Scott held the highest command in the Union army, but his years, infirmities and feeble fat rendered responsible positions, and becoming offended by General McClellan, asked to be retired from active service. His request was granted, and Lincoln, with the members of his Cabinet, visited the old general in his home in Washington, where the President made him an affectionate and generous farewell address. McClellan was then put in command, and President Lincoln felt great confidence in the ability of the new commander, who, however, bitterly disappointed him. After the victory at Antietam, McClellan failed to follow up his success, remained inactive in his headquarters and allowed Lee to make his escape. Lincoln showed great patience with the general, although day after day excuses and complaints came to Washington instead of the expected advance. After many long and repeated delays and inquiries, Lincoln went in person to the headquarters of McClellan to see what the state of the army really was. After a thorough investigation, he assured himself that the army was quite fit to move, and McClellan was removed after several weeks of procrastination. General Hooker followed Lee across the Potomac and kept carefully between him and Washington. Realizing that the situation was beyond his abilities, Hooker sent in his resignation, which Lincoln accepted. Meade was appointed his successor, and in 1865 both Houses passed a bill creating a rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. This rank was conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Vicksburg, and placed him in command of all the Union forces. In his dealings with his generals, Lincoln showed himself to be a "Commander of commanders," and by his tact and forbearance won the respect and love of them all. The one who most fully possessed the confidence and

The Lincoln Family

Lincoln and His Son "Tad"

Robert Lincoln

Lincoln Visiting Soldiers in Camp

Lincoln Entering Richmond, Leading "Tad"

Lincoln at McClellan's Headquarters

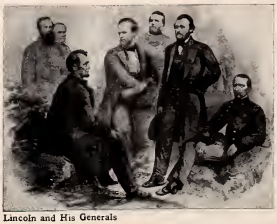
esteem of the President was Ulysses S. Grant. At the beginning of the war, Grant was obscure and unknown; he even had difficulty in securing a commission, but his military genius was soon apparent. He and Lincoln were always firm friends, and had unbounded admiration for each other. Although Lincoln was on excellent terms with his generals, his heart was with the enlisted men. He took a genuine interest in all that concerned them, and whenever he visited the headquarters of a general, he would go among the men, questioning them and even looking into the camp kettles to see how they were fed. His sympathy for their errors was not always consistent with military discipline, for his order was to spare them. "He's more good to us alive than dead," he would say, when a sentinel was condemned to be shot to death. He showed equal clemency towards the Confederate prisoners. Lincoln followed every move of his generals with absorbing interest and kept in constant communication with headquarters. After the fall of Richmond, Lincoln, expressed a desire to visit the devastated city. He was advised to wait, but seemingly oblivious to the dangers of entering the fallen capital of his most deadly enemies, he took his little son, Tad, by the hand, and escorted only by ten sailors, walked for a mile and a half through the streets. The city was in ruins, still smoking from recent fires, and presented a melancholy spectacle. The newly-freed negroes at once recognized Lincoln and crowded about him, greeting him with passionate delight and gratitude, kissing his hands and calling him their liberator.

Lincoln in Camp

Lincoln Riding Down Lines with Gen. McClellan

Message from the President

Lincoln at McClellan's Tent



Lincoln and His Generals

Gen. Scott Taking Leave of the President and Cabinet

The Lincoln Funeral Car

View of the City Hall, New York

Departure of the Remains

Theatre Box

Laura Keene

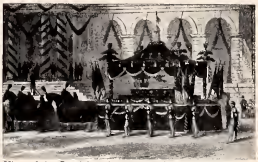
Funeral Car Crossing Hudson River

Funeral Procession Passing Fifth Avenue Hotel

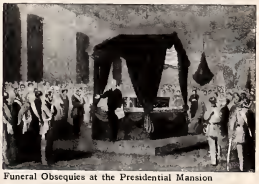
Booth Leaping Out of Box

Watching at the Bedside of the Dying President

Booth Crossing Stage after Leaping


View of the Catafalque in front of City Hall, New York

Ford's Theatre in which Lincoln was Shot

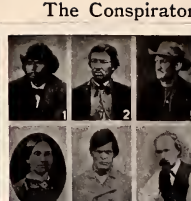

Funeral Obsequies at the Presidential Mansion

House in which Lincoln Died

The Assassination of Lincoln

Remains Lying in State at Chicago

Booth Lot in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore



The Lincoln Conspirators

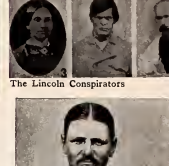
Interior of Court Room During the Trial

The Conspirators and Capture

AFTER having fired the shot which killed President Lincoln, Booth fled to the rear of the theatre, where a horse was held in readiness for him. He galloped rapidly to the Navy Yard Bridge, over the eastern branch of the Potomac, but was ordered to halt by a sentinel, who detained him there for four hours, and then allowed him to proceed on his destination. Booth soon met his accomplice, Davy Herold, and the two made their way to the south, where for days they were hunted through swamps and forests like wild beasts.

Though Booth apparently felt himself justified in committing this crime, there were some moments during his miserable flight when he realized to some extent what he had done, and the face of the murdered man appeared before him in every tree and shrub.

At last the fugitives were brought to bay in a barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, and Herold surrendered. Booth was obdurate, however, and the soldiers who surrounded the barn set fire to it. They finally forced Booth to draw near the door, and Sergeant Boston Corbett, who had crept to the rear of the barn, deliberately fired and fired at him. The shot proved fatal, and Booth was carried out of the barn and laid on the grass, where he died some hours later. In 1869, President Johnson gave permission to Edwin Booth to remove the body of John Wilkes Booth from the Arsenal Grounds in Washington, to Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, where it now rests. The trial of the other conspirators aroused the greatest excitement. As the President had been the actual head of the army at the time that he was shot, the crime was considered a military one, and the conspirators were tried before a military tribunal, consisting of several well-known officers. A large room in the northeast corner of the penitentiary was fitted up for the trial. The nine prisoners were brought in, the prisoners who were to be tortured at whose hour the doors were thrown open to admit the spectators, men, women, and children irreproachable reputation; there was strong feeling against her sentence, but the judges were influenced by public sentiment, and she was condemned to be hanged, with George A. Atzerodt, Davy Herold and Lewis Payne. Four others were implicated: Dr. Samuel Mudd, and Samuel Arnold, who were sentenced to life imprisonment; Michael O'Laughlin, who died in prison, and Edward Spangler, who was pardoned. An enormous crowd was assembled in the prison yard on the 7th of July to witness the execution of the four confirmed to death.



Booth's Escape from Rear of Theatre

Corbett, who Shot Booth

The Vision

Capture of John Wilkes Booth

John Wilkes Booth

Execution of the Four Conspirators

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Death of Lincoln and the Funeral Obsequies

A THEATRE party had been planned by Mrs. Lincoln, to see Laura Keene in "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre, on the evening of the fourteenth of April, 1865. The party, comprising Miss Harris, Major Rathbone, the President and Mrs. Lincoln, entered late, and was enthusiastically welcomed. All were interested in the progress of the comedy and no one noticed John Wilkes Booth, who entered the box, raised his pistol, shot at the President, and then leaped to the box on to the stage. Although his leg was broken by the fall, he managed to cross the stage and escaped. The audience was dazed, and did not realize the significance of the occurrence until a cry turned the attention of all to the President's box. It was necessary that the President should receive immediate attention and he was taken into a home on Tenth Street, opposite the theatre, and laid unconscious on the bed in a little lodging house. All night his family, unwelcome friends and the physicians were grouped about his bedside, but there was no change until morning. At twenty minutes past seven on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln died. Two hours later, the body, wrapped in an American flag, was borne to an upper room in the White House, where it lay until the following Tuesday morning, and was then placed in the centre of the great East Room. On Wednesday, the day of the funeral, the greatest of the Nation were present in the East Room. His son, Robert, was the only member of his family present, for Mrs. Lincoln could not be induced to attend, and little Tad could not be induced to attend. The dead President was carried from the White House, placed in a magnificent funeral car, and with imposing military and civilian escort, was conveyed to the capitol, where the body lay in state all the following day. On the morning of April 21st, the coffin was taken to the railway station, where the funeral train of nine cars stood, waiting. At eight o'clock the train pulled out from the station, slowly, almost noiselessly, with not a bell or a whistle sounding, and travelled over the same route Lincoln had taken when he went to Washington for his first inauguration. All along the way the people gathered to pay tribute to the dead President. In New York the catafalque was placed in City Hall, and for hours the people slowly passed by it in line. The entire city was draped in mourning, and the procession which followed the hearse up Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Thirty-Fourth Street and thence to the Hudson

Mrs. Surratt's House, Washington

The Military Court that Tried the Assassins

Saint-Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln

Memorial Building, Lincoln Farm

General Grant at Tomb of Lincoln

Equestrian Statue of Lincoln, Brooklyn

Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln

Statue of Lincoln, Hodgenville, Ky.

Statue of Lincoln, Rochester, N. Y.

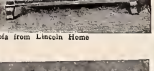
Bust of Lincoln

Grave of Ann Rutledge in Oakland Cemetery

Bust of Lincoln

Lincoln Monument at Springfield

Chair in Which Lincoln was Shot



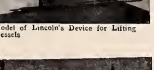
Sofa from Lincoln Home

Office Book-case and Chair

Books from Library

Catacomb and Sarcophagus

Work-Table from Lincoln Home



Model of Lincoln's Device for Lifting Vessels

Desk upon which Inaugural was Written

Lincoln's Surveying Instruments

Cabinet made by Lincoln

River Station was so long that it took four hours to pass the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The funeral car was placed on a ferry boat, draped in black and escorted by a guard of honor across the Hudson River. The journey was continued toward Albany. The funeral train reached Chicago on Monday, the first of May, and here the people who passed in endless streams to look on Lincoln's face, shed the tears of long-hunted friends and personal followers. The train reached Springfield on the morning of May 3, and here the people who had known many of them who had listened to the dead President's farewell in February, 1861. His body lay in the State House for two days, and on the fourth of May it was finally laid at rest in Oakridge Cemetery, two miles from Springfield.

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Lincoln Memorials and Relics

THERE is hardly a city or town in the United States that has not some memorial of Abraham Lincoln. The finest monument is the one in Springfield. Here, in a marble tomb chamber, one of which contains the sarcophagus and in the other are many relics of Lincoln, including the saddle-bags he used in his circuit-riding days, and the surveying instruments used by him. In Springfield, also, is the only house Lincoln ever had, in which are many intimate family possessions. Among these was a sofa which was made to order for Lincoln, as he was unable to find one ready made which would be long enough for his tall frame, and which is now in the possession of Messrs. Vanneen and Potter, of Philadelphia, who also own a work table and chair of Lincoln's. In Oakland Cemetery is the grave of Ann Rutledge, to whom Lincoln had been deeply attached and who died a short time before the date set for their wedding. Another grave associated with the early life of Lincoln is that of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in southern Indiana. At Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgenville, Kentucky, is a statue by Weoman, which was unveiled on Memorial Day, 1909. Major Lambert, of Philadelphia, had a valuable collection of Lincoln relics, but many of these were destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, 1906, among them the original copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address written by his own hand. Of all authorities, it is a model of Lincoln's "Device for Lifting Vessels over Shoals."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech

(Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.